कमीशन को रैफर की है कि कास्ट बढ़ गई है लेकिन दूध की कीमत में कोई ज्यादा फर्क नहीं पड़ा है। जो इसमें आपका कहना है वह बिल्कुल दुरुस्त है और इसी के लिए हमने उनको कहा है। हम जो भी सिफारिश करेंगे वे उसके पाबन्द होंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No.123 Mr. Mahendra Prasad.

Drinking water supply in the capital

*123. SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD:†
SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether at a recent meeting of the Irrigation Ministers of Northern Region, the Chief Executive Councillor of Delhi struck an alarming note of caution about prospects of acute water scarcity in the capital; and

(b) if so, what was his preview of the prospects of water-supply resources made at the meeting; and

(c) what decisions were taken in the light thereof for augmenting the water resources for the Capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In the said meeting the Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi, drew attention to the prospects of growing water scarcity in the Capital.

(c) No specific decision relating to measures for augmenting water supply for the Capital were taken at the said meeting but it was decided that drinking water supply schemes will be given emphasis and should form part of the irrigation and multi-purpose projects.

SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD: Sir, there is no doubt, after the present Minister, Shri Abdul Ghafoor, has taken over as Urban Development Minister, there is appreciable improvement in the water supply position. But ..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why do you start the controversy?

SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD: But the water supply position, both filtered and unfiltered, is far from satisfactory and there is a lot to be done. It is shameful that in the capital city of India we get hardly four hours supply of water in twenty-four hours and that also at a very low pressure Sir, Delhi is the capital city of India and its population is galloping not only through normal demographic process but by way of large-scale immigration and a vast multitude of floating population. May I know what is the assessment of Government about the extent of floating population moving to and from the capital day-today and what is the per capita requirement and availability of water for the regular population of the capital, and how much is required and how much is available to meet the requirement of the floating populations?

श्री दलबीर सिंह : श्रीमन्, नार्थ जोन की मीटिंग में एग्जीक्यूटिव काउंसिलर ने जो कहा है उसी से रिलेटेड यह क्वेश्चन है। एग्जीक्यूटिव काउंसिलर ने इस मीटिंग में आने वाले साल में दिल्ली में जो आबादी बढ़ रही है उसको दृष्टि में रखकर अपने सुझाव रखे। उसके बाद 8-7-86 को मीटिंग हुई इरीगेशन मिनिस्टर्स की। उसमें यह बताया गया कि पोलिसी डिसीजन होना चाहिए कि आने वाले समय में दिल्ली के लिए वाटर सप्लाई की किस तरह से योजना हो। हमारे पास लिखित आया नहीं है, लेकिन हमें यह मालूम हुआ है।

माननीय सदस्य का कहना है कि दिल्ली में वाटर बहुत कम समय सप्लाई किया जाता है। ऐसा नहीं है। अभी

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Mahindra Prasad.

472 मिलियन गैलन पर डे वाटर चाहिए। दिल्ली में एट प्रेजेंट 395 एम जी डी पानी है। उसको बढ़ा कर 412 एम जी डी करना चाहते हैं। इसके लिए हमारे पास और भी योजनाएं है। हमारा कोशिश यही है कि लोगों को प्योरीफाइड और ज्यादा पानी मिले।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second supplementary.

SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD: May I know whether any prospective planning has been made to ensure adequate water supply to the capital in view of the galloping increase in the population which is likely to reach 1.28 crore by 2001 A.D., and with what prospects of water availability per head the capital is likely to enter the 21st century according to this plan and what are the details of this plan, indicating the various projects, their cost, and the total outlay thereof?

श्री दलबीर सिंह : आगे आने वाले समय के लिए हमारे पास और भी योजनाएं हैं। गिरि डैम है उसके बारे में हिमाचल प्रदेश से बात कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने भी उसको मान लिया है, उनको पानी की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी, वे हमको देंगे। सी तरह से टिहरी डैम से पानी लेने की योजना है '92 में उसके कम्पलीट होने की योजना है। आंनरेबल मिनिस्टर ने चीफ मिनिटर उत्तर प्रदेश को इस इस सम्बन्ध में लिखा है। इस सम्बन्ध में माननीय मंत्री जी की और उनकी मीटिंग होगा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि लोगों को पानी कम मिलता है। इसको हम 80 गैलन प्रति दिन प्रति व्यक्ति करने जा रहे है। जल्दी से जल्दी जैसा मैंने बताया, जो हमारा 412 एम जी डी का प्रस्ताव है उसको भी हम जल्दी कम्पलीट करेंगे। इसके पूरा होने पर हम लोगों को ज्यादा पानी दे सकेंगे।

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is no summer session of our House. Therefore, I have not heard very very strong complaints from all sections of our House regarding the acute shortage of drinking water. Now, there can be no doubt that drinking water should take priority over all other uses of water. Unfortunately, what happens is that the sources of water supply in Delhi are limited. For example, Yamuna is giving us water which is dwindling everyday. We have to depend upon Ravi, Beas, Ganga canal and Tehri Dam, as has been mentioned by the hon. Minister just now. May I ask the hon. Minister whether it is true or not that U.P. is threatening to discontinue its supply because of its needs after the coming up and growing up of NOIDA? Supply from Ravi-Beas is also in a flux because of the reference to Tribunal. I do not know whether we can get additional share of Ravi-Beas water now. I do not think that this hope which has been expressed of getting water from the Tehri Dam or the Giri Dam is realistic. Delhi may face a serious water problem. In view of this, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he has a plan to bridge this deficit and also the ever-growing deficit till 2001 A.D.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR: You have rightly expressed your fear. So far as U.P. is concerned, the Chief Minister has written a letter saying that NOIDA and other towns are growing and as themselves would be in need of water, it will not be possible for U.P. to give water to Delhi. A feeling is growing in this country that so far as the question of water is concerned, it should have no barriers of any Government, irrespective of the fact whether it is U.P. or Himachal Pradesh or Delhi or Punjab or any other Government. If people do not get water for drinking, what is the use of irrigation and who will be there to irrigate the land? So far as the scarcity of water in Delhi is concerned, there are three or four ways. About underground water, whatever experiments have been made in Delhi regarding underground

water, there is not much success except in some portion of Shahadra. We have to take up the supply from the few dams that are being constructed. There is Tehri Dam. There is Giri Dam. Then there is Kiswa Dam. They have not been completed so far. So far as Himachal Pradesh is concerned, they have no objection. They say that we can take as much water from this Dam as is possible. So far as Haryana and U.P. are concerned, some hotch-potch is going on. I think it will be settled with the intervention of the highest authority. The M.Ps. including our Chairman who are living here will see to it that their States give water to Delhi. I am sure they will compel their Governments to give water to Delhi.

श्री विश्वबन्धु गुप्ता : श्रीमन्, मुझे खुशी है कि मंत्री जी ने फरमाया कि 4 घंटे से ज्यादा पानी मिलता है दिल्ली में लोगों को लेकिन वे यह भूल गए कि बहुत सारी कालोनीज से बहुत सारी अप्लीकेशंस, जैसे अशोक बिहार से, सरोजनी नगर से तथा और जगह से जिनमें यह प्रार्थना की गई है कि पानी का कुछ प्रबंध करें मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पानी की सप्लाई को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है और उसकी क्वालिटी को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है ? बहुत सारी कालोनीज ऐसी है जहां पानी की सप्लाई अच्छी नहीं है, उनको ठीक करने के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है ?

श्री अब्दुल गफूर . इसी का जवाब दिया है कि टेहरी में यह हो रहा है, फलां जगह यह हो रहा है हम जानते हैं कि यहां पापुलेशन बहुत बढ़ रही है और पानी की शार्टेज होगी। लेकिन आज हम लोगों को उन कठिनइयों का सामना नहीं करना पड़ रहा है, लेकिन फ्यूचर में हम इसी तरह से बैठे रहे तो बहुत मुश्किल होगी। इसीलिए डैमस वगैरह बन रहे हैं जहां पानी जमा करके हम लोगों के लिए जो भी करना हो इंतजाम कर सकेंगे ।

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the question was as to what are the programmes that are under contemplation to meet the ever-growing water scarcity in Delhi. The answer is that in future, irrigation and multi-purpose projects will have a water component. I would like to know as to what are those irrigation and multi-purpose projects which the Minister is envisaging which will be in a position to supply water to Delhi.

श्री अब्दुल गफूर : वह तो सब बता दिया है ।

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: What is it that you have given?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is very specific. You have said that the multi-purpose projects and irrigation projects will include a drinking water component. Is there any such project in Delhi? That is the question.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: What are those irrigation and multi-purpose projects which you are having in mind which are likely to meet the water problems of Delhi?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR: About 80 per cent of the water used for domestic purpose is returned in the form of waste water. This water, after proper treatment, could be usefully utilised for irrigation purpose.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: I am not talking about it. I am only pointing to the question and your answer. You said that multi-purpose projects will have a water component. If that is the case, what are those multi-purpose and irrigation projects?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Lakshmanna, I have already put the question. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR: Sir, Kissua dam is proposed on the river Tons, a tributary of the Yamuna. This is also for that multi-purpose.

Then there is the Girhi Dam. This is also for that purpose. Then there is the Tehri dam. All these are for both drinking and multi-purpose.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have given a correct answer, a good answer.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: Sir, the hon. Minister is very apt in giving the answer in a very round about manner and no information comes forth.: I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how much water will be received from these dams for the city of Bombay... (*Interruptions*). I am sorry, Sir, for Delhi. I want to know whether a picture of the future population of Delhi is before the Minister. What is the amount of water which they are going to get from these dams for the purpose of Delhi? Sir, I was in the Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, and in that Hospital also the hours of water supply are restricted. I want to know whether the Minister will take care to see that at least the hospitals get water to the extent needed.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Sir, the Kissua dam is proposed on the river Tons, a tributary of the Yamuna. There is a storage of 1.5 maf to 2.8 maf. The possibilities exist in the project to meet some shortage, to meet the needs of Delhi. Secondly, there is the Girhi dam with 0.38 to 0.58 maf. Then there is the Tehri dam. This dam is proposed on the river Bhagirathi and will have life storage of 2.12 maf.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, the question is whether you will give sufficient water to the hospitals. Now, next question . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: It is not electricity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I went to the next question in order to avoid confusion. but you are creating it (*Interruptions*).

श्री अब्दुल गफूर : पानी की रिक्वायरमेंट 2000 ए०डी० तक लगभग 1020 होगी। उस वक्त हमकों एक करोड़ 24 लाख लोगों के लिए पानी चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now end the confusion. Yes, Question No. 124.

Losses incurred by integrated steel plants

*124. **SHRIMATI KANAK MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of **STEEL AND MINES** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the accumulated loss incurred by the public sector integrated steel plants as on the 31st March, 1986;

(b) what are the total additional resources moblised through a hike in the administered prices of steel to-date since 1980;

(c) whether Government propose to raise steel prices further; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.